

McGill Daily

VOL VI, No. 7.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1916

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"PAT" KENNEDY VICTIM OF THE ZEPP. RAIDERS

A Graduate in Arts of Queen's University.

MEMBER OF LAW '17

Was Flight Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service

Word reached the University yesterday of the reported death in action on September 26, of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Patrick Kennedy, Law '17, of the Royal Naval Air Service. Particulars of the death of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Kennedy are lacking, but it is presumed that it occurred during the recent Zeppelin raids on the East English Coast.

Kennedy was born, and received his early education in Portage-du-Fort, Que., a small town on the banks of the Ottawa River. He attended the Renfrew Collegiate Institute for a couple of years, passing his Junior Matriculation examination with honours, and completed his first year in Arts. About this time the gold rush to Porcupine started, and "Pat" went North to prospect. After making a strike which turned out well, he returned to finish his education first at the University of Ottawa, and later at Queen's, graduating from the latter place with the degree of B.A. in 1914.

It was in the Fall of this year that he came to McGill with the intention of studying Law. Successfully passing the examinations of the first year he decided to enlist, and attached himself to the Royal Naval Air Service, going overseas in the fall of 1915 after taking a course in the Wright School of Aviation.

While at Renfrew, Kennedy took a prominent part in athletics, being captain of both the football and baseball teams. At Ottawa he played on the Ottawa College Rugby team, and later rendered similar service to Queen's, where he also managed the hockey team. When attending McGill he distinguished himself in athletics, particularly on the gridiron.

His relatives are at present residing in South Porcupine, Ont.

PTE. R. BIDDULPH.

The name of Pte. R. Biddulph, 442615, next of kin in England, among the killed in action in yesterday's casualty list issued from Militia Headquarters at Ottawa, is presumed to be Pte. Richard Herbert Howell Biddulph, Sci. '12, who went overseas with the Fifth Universities Company reinforcing the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Pte. Biddulph was only a short time in training before he crossed to France. He reached the firing line with the Princess Pats in time to take part in the Sanctuary Wood engagement in June, when he was wounded. Pte. Biddulph's next of kin resides at 10 Castle Crescent, Reading, England, and previous to enlistment he was employed in Montreal and in other points in Canada.

LIEUT. W. VINCENT CAREY.

News reached the University yesterday of the death in action of Lieut. William Vincent Carey, Arts '09, serving with the Second Canadian Division at the front in France. Lieut. Carey was a native of Hamilton, Ont., and the only son of the late William Carey and Mrs. Carey. After being graduated in Arts at McGill, he took a course in law at Osgood Hall, Toronto. He did not, however, practise his profession as a barrister, and before he enlisted in the 19th Canadian Battalion as a lieutenant he was engaged in stock-broking as a member of the Hamilton firm of Morris and Wright. About twelve months ago Lieut. Carey entered the trenches, and not long ago he was transferred to the trench mortar group of the Second division. He had come through the campaign unscathed until mortally wounded.

Lieut. Carey was half proprietor of the Hamilton Spectator Publishing Company, Hamilton, and is survived by his mother and two sisters.

CADETS AMBITIOUS AT ILLINOIS.

When the University of Illinois cadets step out to their first drill this fall, they will find several additions to the military organizations. Two machine gun companies, two supply companies, and the headquarters company are the newcomers.

JOURNALISM DEGREES GRANTED.

Ohio now ranks among those that grant special degrees in Journalism. The college of commerce and Journalism has been added, with degrees in bachelor of science in Journalism and in business administration.

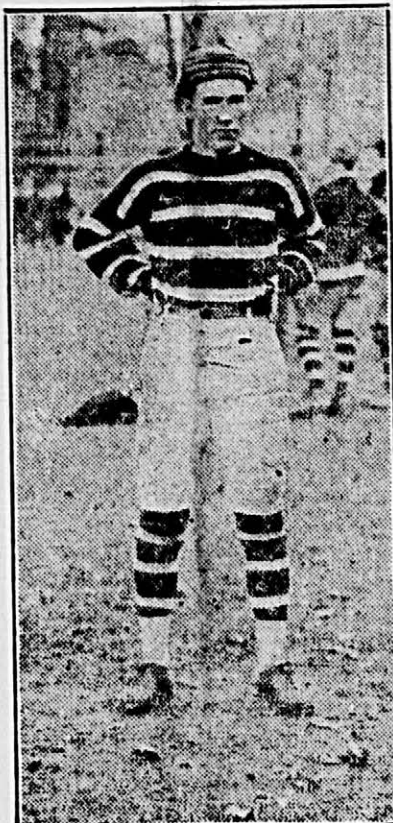
SPANISH POPULAR AT ILLINOIS.

Enrollment in Spanish at the University of Illinois shows an increase from 276 last year to 400 this year, according to figures given out by the department of romance languages. This increase made it necessary to form four new sections and obtain four new instructors.

NO FRATERNITIES AT OBERLIN.

The revelation that two secret fraternal organizations were flourishing in Oberlin led to the dismissal of twenty students from that institution. The captains of the football and baseball teams, four members of the eleven, two baseball men, one veteran track man and one basketball player of ability, beside many others of prominence in various phases of college activity, were involved in the wholesale expulsion.

REPORTED TO BE KILLED.



FLIGHT SUB-LT. P. KENNEDY.

Former McGill football player, with the Royal Naval Air Service, who is reported killed.

SENIORS IN LAW NEED NOT DRILL.

While very little has developed in the C.O.T.C. circles over the holiday, owing to the difficulty in reaching the Deans of the various faculties, Capt. J. C. Simpson, Adjutant of the O. Contingent, stated positively that Third Year Law men would not be required to drill, when interviewed last night. The reason for the exemption is that, since the Third Year is the final year in Law, students must have their time free for studies.

BOMB. BLACK BACK FOR A COMMISSION

Arts '18 Student Was Wounded in the Shoulder in June Fighting.

With the detachment of Canadian soldiers who reached the city yesterday was Bombardier Harcourt Black, Arts '18, who was wounded by gunshot in the right shoulder in June, and has now returned to Canada to take out a commission which has been awarded him. Bomb. Black was with the Canadian artillery on the front, saw active service for several months, and in conversation with McGill Daily last night spoke of meeting a number of McGill men in France, including Norm. Williamson, Dud Ross, and Arthur Mathewson. Before he enlisted for overseas service, Bombardier Black was a member of the McGill C. O. T. C., and trained at the spring training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, in 1915.

Major Maurice Alexander, Law '10, who has been with the legal department of the Canadian contingent in England, has now been promoted to the rank of judge advocate-general, and given the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Dr. Gilbert B. Peat, Med. '06, is a member of the latest detachment of Canadian officers to return from the front. He went overseas with the First Canadian contingent, and served throughout with the Canadian Army Medical Corps with the rank of captain.

Capt. Cecil G. Porter, Sci. '11, who is at the front with the 26th Battalion, C.E.F., has been promoted to the command of "B" Company of that unit. He was mentioned in despatches not long ago.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

The first business meeting of the year will take place to-day, at 5:15 p.m., in Room B, Strathcona Hall. The business will be the election of officers, and voting in of new members. All members are requested to be present so that the club can discuss the programme for the year.

STUDENTS AID THE SICK.

To cheer the women students who are ill in the University of Wisconsin infirmary, the university branch of the Young Women's Christian Association is developing a plan to lead the friends of the sick students to write them long letters daily, to visit them, and in other ways help to make the time pass more pleasantly. The association will provide books and magazines, and will try to meet the wants of individual "shut-ins."

FOUNDER'S LECTURE AGAIN POSTPONED.

The Founder's Day Lecture, which was to have been held in the Convocation Hall to-morrow, at 5 o'clock, has been postponed until Thursday, at the same hour.

THANKSGIVING DAY SUPPER IS WELL ATTENDED

About One Hundred and Twenty-Five Present.

INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Dean Adams Acted as Chairman; Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Johnston Also Spoke.

Once again Thanksgiving Day has come and gone, and Strathcona Hall has once more helped many an out-of-town student to pass away a pleasant evening by holding its annual Thanksgiving supper. Dr. F. D. Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Science, and head of the Advisory Board of the Y. M. C. A., acted as chairman of the evening. After some 125 students had enjoyed a very bountiful supper, thanks to the efforts of the ladies' auxiliary, the chairman and those present arose and drank heartily the toast to His Majesty the King, all uniting in the singing of the National Anthem.

In commencing his remarks, the chairman could not help but thank the ladies for their aid in making the evening such a great success. He asked E. A. Corbett, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., to convey to the ladies' auxiliary a vote of thanks. Continuing, Dean Adams said that this is the day of Thanksgiving. Naturally we are thankful for the work which McGill boys are doing in this great struggle, both in the trenches as combatants and in the hospitals and Y. M. C. A.'s. We at home must try and do our bit by helping those at the front with our contributions for the upkeep of the Y. M. C. A., etc. Speaking of students' life, Dr. Adams asked the men to broaden out during their stay at college. While we have a chance, let us learn more about men and books, not confining all our attention to the claims of the Faculty in which we may be studying.

Mr. Shuter, of the Wesleyan College, followed with a couple of recitations, first depicting the young man who was able to borrow four crowns from Mr. Pinch, hoping to return them the same week, perhaps, and then amusing his hearers by reciting some of Mr. Micawber's financial difficulties.

The toast to the students at the front was proposed, in an able manner, by Harcourt B. Church, Med. '17. Mr. Church reminded those present that the boys at the front were cheerfully fighting our battles for us. This was followed by the singing of "For They are the Home Fires Burning," and "Keep the Fire on the Stove." In responding to the toast, Major Smythe, principal of the Wesleyan College, mentioned the names of several McGill boys who had gone to Flanders and there paid the supreme sacrifice. Major Smythe said that one reason why he believed our country was in the right was because our University students, trained to think, were so willingly offering their services. In this war it was the thinking man who was fighting, not the strong man. He hoped that here at McGill two things might happen, after the close of the war. In the first place, he desired a closer relationship between the Faculty of Theology and the remainder of the University. Secondly, he wished that the students of McGill would take a deeper interest in theological questions, not that they should study theology as a science, but that they should be interested in working out for themselves some of the great questions of life concerning God and religion.

Prof. Caldwell's Address.

Last evening Freshmen were given a chance of hearing for the first time a man who is always ready to give his services at any student function, namely, Prof. Caldwell, of the Department of Philosophy. In his address last evening, Dr. Caldwell appeared as the philosopher. His talk was very interesting, because he spoke concerning the Germans, whom he knows so well. Dr. Caldwell said that if it had not been for the Germans he would never have been at McGill, and very likely Major Tait, officer commanding the 6th McGill Battery, would not be a professor in the Faculty of Arts. It was through the favorable criticism of one of Dr. Caldwell's books on German philosophy that his appointment was accepted. It was also through his friendship for Prof. Munsterburg, of Harvard University, who had been a fellow student of his own in Germany, that Dr. Tait's appointment to McGill was made. Dr. Caldwell had written to Prof. Munsterburg asking him to recommend a man for the philosophy department, and the latter named Major Tait. Continuing, Dr. Caldwell said that in his trips to Germany he had often lectured to German students concerning Canada. He told of a letter which he had received from a German professor of international fame. The latter clearly showed both his own and the remarkable interest of his country in Canada's development. This professor said he would like to visit McGill and lecture on the meaning of German kultur. Prof. Caldwell also mentioned that he had belonged to a German club here in Montreal, whose members included six English-speaking men and seven Germans. Telling of a conversation which he had once had with a German officer while lunching with him in a ten-garden of a German city, Prof. Caldwell quoted the officer as saying that he would see him in Edinburgh when the Germans took that city. Needless to say the Germans have not yet taken the latter place, and there is very little chance of it.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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Molson, the pioneer of steam navigation in Canada, would marvel at the modern trans-oceanic Steamship in the same degree that the pioneer tobacco planter would be astonished over the present methods used by up-to-date tobacco growers in certain districts of the Province of Quebec. The selection of seed, the preparation and sterilization of the seed-bed to kill out weed seeds, rotation of the crops, etc., are so many operations which the scientific tobacco planter has to attend to, even before the tobacco plant leaves the hot-bed.

Early in June, the plants are ready to be transferred to the field. A special machine, shown above, operated by two men, seated low down, makes holes in each hillcock, places therein the delicate plants, presses earth gently round the roots, waters them and banks earth around them better and quicker than if done by human hands.

The young plant, planted in sterilized soil, consisting of the most unctuous native earth, enriched with hard-wood ashes and other fertilizers, is now ready for its second growth and development. All planters in the Province do not follow this scientific system of culture, but those who do are well repaid for their trouble, as most of their output is bought by us at a premium and goes in the manufacture of

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HARVARD GETS BEN'S BUGGY.

The historic carriage used by Benjamin Franklin in olden times, which has been on exhibition in the state historical museum in Madison since 1893, has been formally given to the Harvard museum by Mrs. Frank Brown.

CO-EDS TROLLEY RIDE.

The senior girls at the University of Texas recently took the junior co-eds for a trolley ride over the city. Two special cars were filled at the university car shed and with the varsity band the girls rode to all parts of the city.

McGill Daily

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THE LIBRARY.

To those who are accustomed to supplement their daily class work by reference reading it is needless to remark anything about the practical value of the use of the library. The student who views his college subjects through the medium of only one author, acquires too often one-sided information. He studies but from one viewpoint and sees but one aspect of the subject under consideration. Knowledge of this sort is apt to beget narrowness in the individual. Text books furnish mere generalities and are written and used by educators with the idea that they will be supplemented by outside reading, which is incumbent upon the student who desires to gain a firm grasp on his subjects. These remarks may be applied to the study of history and literature in a particular manner. In the study of these subjects in particular, 'a little knowledge is a dangerous thing'. In these fields of learning a person is not justified in accepting the judgment of one as final or all-comprehensive, not even if judgment be the epitome of the opinions of several persons. To be so is to develop bigotry and stifle individual ideas.

It was with the idea of rendering the opinions of other people more easily accessible that libraries were first instituted. This was the idea behind the founding of the magnificent Redpath Library here at McGill, and the students have not been slow in grasping the opportunities offered them. This is true in a particular manner of the students of the higher years; while the incoming classes generally take some time to acquaint themselves with advantages offered them. This is not the right spirit and one which should not be even in a small degree apparent at any seat of learning.

One feature of the library which has made itself painfully apparent to its frequenters last year was the mysterious manner in which articles of wearing apparel vanished from the cloakrooms. No doubt efforts were made to put an end to a practice which should never have appeared in a community of students who are accredited with an ability to distinguish between right and wrong. However, since some of those making use of the library do not respect the rights of others there is only one thing to be done and that is to institute some sort of check system with a boy in attendance. The obvious objection which will be made to this suggestion is the cost, but surely if all the students are made pay for books which do not return to the library through the carelessness of some of their number they are certainly entitled in return to protection of their personal property or reimbursement for its loss.

THE UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Students are reminded that to-day is the last day for the nomination of members to the Union House Committee. It has often happened in the past, and will, we suppose, happen in the future that men will be nominated who are not qualified to accept the position if they should be elected. We are not speaking now of technical but of personal qualification. The Union House Committee requires men who have business ability more than any other committee in the University. This naturally follows from the nature of the work which it is called upon to deal with. The management of a student wide institution such as the Union requires an executive ability not possessed by every member of the College, and it is the duty of every student to see that the man whom he nominates will be able to handle the affairs entrusted to his care in an able and efficient manner.

Friendship is a very praiseworthy attribute in the college man, but it has its limits, and these are reached when it urges your support in favour of a man grossly incapable of performing the duties which will devolve upon his shoulders. Each faculty is asked to nominate two men, with the exception of Law, which, on account of its small registration, sends only one. The position is so sinecure, the men elected will have important work to perform, so each faculty is urged to nominate only its most able men as representatives.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What has happened McGill men that they did not close last evening's festivities at the Hall with the McGill yell? Have not enough of our college customs fallen by the wayside without allowing this one to meet the same fate? It has always been the custom to close every University function with the time-honoured cheer, and why this was not done last evening is somewhat of a mystery. We are inclined to believe that it was nothing more or less than an oversight on the part of those whose duty it was to start it, but it was an oversight which should not have been allowed to occur. It is hoped that a similar occurrence will not mark other college functions which will be held this year.

WHAT'S ON

To-day.

1 p.m.—R.V.C. '18 meeting.
1 p.m.—R.V.C. '19 meeting.
1.30 p.m.—R.V.C. '17 meeting.
3 p.m.—Med '21 Organization meeting.
8 p.m.—McGill Dental Society.
8 p.m.—1917 Annual Business Board at R.V.C.

To-morrow.

Founder's Day Address, 5 p.m., at R.V.C.
R.V.C. '20 Meeting, 1 p.m.

Coming.

Oct. 12—Elections, Union House Committee.
C.O.T.C. Drills start.
Opening Meeting, Macabean Circle.

TACTFUL.

First Stude. (reading)—Can you understand this? "Von Tirpitz settled down on a north-east coast and immediately blew up with a loud explosion."
Second ditto—"Must have been a thump tack."

Him (gaily)—Who is the beady-eyed prude sitting with the dog-faced man across the hall?
Her—There is only a mirror opposite.

GIVE COURSE IN CHINESE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington opened with an increase of 255 over last year's enrollment. When registrations are completed it is expected that the institution will have 3,000 students. Twenty-two instructors have been added. The department of home economics is housed in a new \$150,000 home, and a similar building intended for the law school, the journalism and political science departments is well under way.

A new course in the Chinese written language, designed to meet the needs of expanding trade relations with the Orient, will be taught by Acting Professor Macy M. Skinner, recently master in the Shanghai public school for boys and supervisor of the Chinese teachers and formerly an instructor at Stanford University. A course in Russian, offered last year in response to the demands of Siberia business men with interests in Siberia, will also be given this year. The fine arts faculty is augmented by Asst. Prof. Hamilton Achille Wolf, formerly of the Ethical Culture school of New York City.

MCGILL DENTAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the McGill Dental Undergraduate Society will be held to-night at 8 p.m., in the new Medical Building. Addresses will be given by the Honorary President, Dr. D. J. Berwick, and Dr. A. W. Thornton, Dean. All undergraduates are requested to be present, especially the freshmen.

ITALIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The changes brought about by the war in the trade and industries of all belligerent countries and most neutral countries have, of course, been revolutionary. In Italy these changes are in no direction more noticeable than in the diversion of trade, and in the matter of the impetus or reverse which it has given to certain industries.

Before the Turco-Italian war of 1911-12 Italy had, for many years, been steadily developing a trade with the Levant. Italian merchantmen carried goods of Italian manufacture to all ports from Salonika to Alexandria, whilst all along the coast of Asia Minor, Italians established themselves in such numbers that, during the war, it was a well-known fact that the Italians were largely restrained from bombarding the coast towns for the reason that the greatest sufferers from such a bombardment would have been their own people. The Turco-Italian war, of course, followed by the Balkan war and the Balkan wars by the present great struggle, and now the Italian trade with the Levant has practically come to an end. The Italian authorities are, therefore, earnestly engaged in a consideration of the whole question. For the present, with labor so generally engaged on war work, the war is actually affording the time necessary for reconstruction, for the planning of new trade outlets, and above all for the enlargement of the mercantile marine which has long been greatly desired.

As the result of the consideration given to the matter, there is growing up an evident desire on the part of the authorities to secure, as far as possible, a continued prosperity for those industries in which the war has caused special development. The woolen trade is a special typical instance. The woolen trade has, consequently, ceased. A great impetus has, therefore, been given to the woolen trade elsewhere, chiefly in the United Kingdom, in Spain and in Italy. It is reckoned that fully 50,000 workers are at present employed by the wool factories of Italy. They have supplied woolen goods to the army to the value of 500,000,000 lire, and have exported goods to the value of more than 100,000,000 lire.

It is to trade movements such as this that the Italian authorities are directing a watchful attention. The desire, very generally expressed in Italy, that the government should grant special exemption from military service for those employed in wool factories is only part of a widespread effort to provide for and safeguard the commercial future of the country.

PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

The customary procession of the Chancellor, Lord Rosbery, was practically the only usual circumstance attending the ceremony of presentation day at the University of London this year. Lord Rosbery was supported by Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the Vice-Chancellor, who read the report describing the services which the university had rendered to the country in connection with the war.

In his speech the Chancellor said they did not meet to discuss advantages as did the students of Trinity College, Dublin, when, on the occasion of the recent outbreak, they forced an entrance to the college at considerable risk and insisted on being examined. He imagined that that would always stand as a unique record to the credit of Trinity College, Dublin. As a consequence of the war, he proceeded, it would be the duty of the University of London to exercise a rigid economy for a period perhaps exceeding the duration of the war. For that reason they had not been able to fill up the post of principal which was so regretably vacated by Sir Henry Miers, but the gap had been made less sensible to them because of the arduous and self-sacrificing labors of Sir Alfred Gould. Speaking of those connected with the university who are engaged on active service, he said they did not know how many there were, but from the figures of the Vice-Chancellor's statement it was clear that the university had no reason to be ashamed of the share it had taken in the war. Many bright spirits, of whom he desired to speak with all appreciation and respect, were looking far beyond the war and planning for the future of education in this country in a spirit both practical and sanguine. The war, however, absorbed all energies, and he, at any rate, could not look forward to the manifold activities which must be developed when the war came to an end.

It was impossible to anticipate what would be the conditions after the war, but it was absolutely certain that the war would leave all the combatants, whether victorious or otherwise, pretty much in the condition of the Kilkeny cats. There would be a vast and general impoverishment all over Europe of the individual and the state. The condition of affairs after the war would depend largely on the policy of the states of Europe, whether they would come to realize what a hideous war was inherent in war, both to the victors and the vanquished. To one thing he looked forward with confidence: men would return influenced by a new view of human affairs. From men they would have become, if he might use a somewhat vulgarized expression, super-men, and that was a grand outlook as they must inevitably control the future of the country. Tried in the fiery furnace of the field of battle they would bring back character. Universities had their various faculties, but they could not furnish a faculty of character, although it was character which ruled the world. This war itself was a conflict of character between the gallant, reckless, confident Briton—always taken unawares, but always ready to make up the gap—and a cold, calculating nation of assassins, able, through a whole generation, to devote all their resources and knowledge to the preparation of a hideous conspiracy against their neighbors and the liberties of all mankind. He could not understand how neutrals—he spoke only of European neutrals—could look with indifference on this conflict of characters, because they must know that if the British character prevailed, every neutral state would be free to follow its development in liberty. Universities were looking forward to a time of trial because they could expect little assistance from a state which was spending £5,000,000

MAPS AND MAP-MAKING.

Douglas Freshfield delivered the presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society recently held in London. He stated that among the maps which they were producing was one of Europe and the nearer east, which they were assured by Colonel Hedley of the war office had now established itself as the standard map for use in the war. Twenty-two sheets of this great map had now been reproduced and published; 18 more were in process of reproduction, and a further 17 were in stages of preparation more or less advanced. A special series of maps in preparation showed the distribution of nationalities in Hungary; another showed the boundaries of Europe for the last 130 years. To this latter work Miss Ethel Finlay, of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, had devoted her spare time and much of her vacation time. She had now been promoted to a position which did not admit of her completing this task, which had, therefore, been placed in the hands of Mrs. Roland. Paying a hearty tribute to the amount and variety of the work carried out by women for the nation under the society's auspices, the president said he felt they owed a debt of gratitude to the travellers through Curzon, for exerting his great influence to remove the bar to their fellowship. Continuing, Mr. Freshfield said the society had done much to assist government departments, both by the work carried out at the society's house, and by the assistance given at some of the seats of war by several of their most eminent members. The work of the schools at Oxford and Cambridge had been gravely affected by the war. Students had been few and teachers had been called up for service. In these difficult circumstances, the society was resolved that the schools should not suffer extinction for want of help from them, and he was glad to know that the support they had been able to give had contributed to keeping alive work which would be of ever-growing importance to the country. Advocating the study of geography as an important part of education in itself, and as equipment for public service, he said the value of mathematics and sciences training must by no means be underestimated. They might well bear in mind, he said, some of the great problems remaining unsolved. Foremost amongst these was the thorough exploration of the approaches to Mt. Everest—a necessary prelude to any serious attempt at its ascent. Political difficulties had hitherto forbidden any approach to that mountain, either through Nepal or Tibet, but he hoped that in the near future the government of India might find it possible to facilitate the passage of accredited travellers through those regions which lay close to India and were yet relatively unknown.

Mr. Freshfield then directed the attention of the meeting to the Shackleton expedition. The society could not for many reasons, he added, take upon itself the responsibility of organizing relief expeditions, but they had done all in their power to help the representatives in this country of Sir Ernest Shackleton in their anxious position, and he welcomed the announcement that the Prime Minister had authorized the Board of Admiralty to appoint a committee, with Sir Lewis Beaumont as chairman, to report on the whole situation and advise as to the methods of relief. Sir Douglas Mawson and Dr. Bruce would serve on this committee and give it the benefit of their Antarctic experience, and Maj. Leonard Darwin would represent the society.

THE READING OF POETRY.

Not one, but many readings of a poem may be necessary before it is grasped as an artistic whole. True, with the first reading elements will have combined into a unity; but if— from unfamiliarity or other cause—some of the component parts have failed to rivet the attention, the resulting impression may be different in kind from the true one. Leave out even a single element of a chemical combination, and either no combination takes place, or the result may be a totally different compound. We listen to a modern symphony, which introduces novel harmonies and progressions, and at the end we have no impression at all; with a third or fourth hearing the novel elements have been assimilated and the symphony of Strauss seems as clear as the symphony of Beethoven, though more complex. Obvious as all this is, I believe the neglect of such considerations has seriously affected both the general reader of poetry and the professed critic.

In novel reading a main interest is curiosity as to the ending of the story; while this lasts other elements of the fiction are overlooked. In a second reading there can be no curiosity and other artistic impressions have a chance. Three or four readings may be required for a novel of considerable length. Or again, it is remarkable how many writers of undoubted authority have pronounced the second part of Goethe's "Faust" a failure. I wish they could be compelled to tell us on oath how many times they have read it. For myself, I will confess that when I first read that work it seemed to be a labored chaos. This is natural enough, as I have shown elsewhere, the application of the germinal story of "Faust" to so vast a thing as modern culture involves an intricate of matters to be brought into combination. With multiplied readings, the whole Faust poem of Goethe presents itself to my mind as a consummate masterpiece; equally I wish they could be compelled to tell us on oath how many times they have read it. I would go so far as to lay down that the most important postulate of literary study is the repeated reading of poetry.

.....
O MEDICINE '20, ATTENTION!
O Mr. F. J. Scully, President of O Medical Undergraduate Society, O will meet the separate parts and O Medicine after the Chemistry O lecture, 3 p.m., to-day, for the O purpose of organizing the class O and the election of officers. O

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is changed times for boots and shoes in many countries, at any rate for men's boots and shoes. Two years ago boots and shoes were being turned out in all manner of shapes and in all manner of grades—brown boots, white boots, black boots, and the same in shoes. To-day, however, from most factories there proceeds a great stream of boots of one color and one pattern; strong boots they are, made for much tramping and to meet with perfect confidence many untoward circumstances. In England alone, so it is stated, there are some 5,000,000 men to be kept in such boots, and so, like the painting of the Forth bridge, which is never done, the fashioning of the army boot goes on continuously.

Now as to boots and shoes in general. The boot, run the honest definition, is a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, usually of leather. It is distinguished from the shoe by extending above the ankle. In earlier times it was used only by riders. "Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night," cries Sir John Falstaff to "Master Swallow, my Lord Swallow," when Pistol brings the news to Gloucestershire that Harry the Fifth is King. "Boot, boot, Master Swallow," he urges, as he makes much show of haste. "Let us take any man's horse; the laws of England are at my commandment."

The history of boots and shoes is, of course, lost in antiquity. Even the origin of the two words in the English language has never been certainly determined. Both boots and shoes had their beginning, however, in the sandal; thus much is certain enough, and the sandal can be traced back to the very earliest times. The sandal of plaited grass, of palm fronds, of leather or of other material still continues, indeed, to be the foot covering of perhaps the majority of the human race. It is to be found everywhere throughout the east, and is, to-day, fashioned much as it has been for many thousands of years. In the west, however, the sandal early began to give place to various devices in the way of shoes. First of all they were fashioned out of a single piece of untanned leather. These were laced with thongs, and so the covering was made complete. From such rough beginnings came the boots, and the shoes of all the ages. The boot, as has been said, was at first used only for riding. That, however, was the boot in its fullest expression, the boot that came to the knee. And so we have jackboots, topboots, Hessian boots and Wellington boots in wonderful and marvellous variety, as anyone may see for himself who will visit Jules Jacquemart's famous collection of foot covering in the Cluny museum in Paris.

It is a vast subject, of course, and has a whole bibliography devoted to its consideration. Groups of countries often had the same fashions at the same time, but in each country the boot and the shoe has a history all its own. In England it was often a troubled history. Extravagance in footgear was not infrequently a concern to a paternal government, and legislation on the matter figures prominently in the sumptuary laws. An onslaught, for instance, was made in these laws on the "iniquitous practice" of long shoes. It was a protracted struggle, but the law and the fashion finally prevailed. Soles broadened, points shrank back, and the shoe became shovel shaped. Then a contrary thing happened. The shoe did not rest when it had attained the sumptuary law's idea of perfection; slowly, before men's eyes, it now steadily broadened and broadened, where previously it had lengthened and lengthened, until, once again, a paternal government could tolerate it no longer, and fresh laws were enacted to restrain excess in this new direction.

In the time of Edward IV, the boot was the only possible wear as an article of knightly attire, and thus continued until the time of Charles II. William III, and his followers established the use of the jackboot for horsemen, and it was used by the British cavalry until quite recently. But these are only waymarks, at random. As to the changes in the civilian shoe, who can follow them? What bows, and buckles, and red heels, and high heels, and low heels! What marvellous effects in elegance attained by your Beau Brummell or your Count D'Orsay! But it is not greatly different to-day, and when the war is over the one pattern will once again become many, and the boot and the shoe will no doubt appear, as through the centuries, in much variety.

STRIKE AGAINST SKIRTS.

When once a woman dons the trousers, as many a henpecked hubby knows, she seldom thereafter relinquishes them. The same rule appears to apply in the cases of girls who have once tried the type of garment that is associated with masculinity. Hence a widespread revolt against the skirt is slowly but surely threatening England. Woman war workers, freed from its hampering folds, have fallen in love with their dungarees.

At Margam, Glamorgan, a party of women farm laborers, their day's work done, set out for their evening off, and, to make their spell of freedom the more complete, decided to go in their working trousers, and leave their skirts at home. Accordingly, this company invaded the sedate streets of Aberavon, and Aberavon was promptly shocked.

Especially staggered were the ladies of the county woman's field labor committee. "Go home," they cried. "Go home, you shameless hussies!" or words to that effect.

The girls pointed out that their spare time was their own, and an appeal by the woman's committee to the county agricultural committee was ignored, the chairman saying that the complaint was preposterous. So the girls remained unrepentant.

HAD TO EAT.

"Who are you?" demanded a Juarez saloon-keeper of a man who had been hanging around for several days. "I am the rebel army," he replied. "That may be. But you'll have to keep away from my free-lunch counter."

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1917 ANNUAL BOARD.
A meeting of the 1917 Annual Business Board will be held at the Royal Victoria College this evening at 8 o'clock. All members of the board are requested to attend, as there is important business to be discussed.

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"THESE ARE ST. DENIS DAYS"

PHOTO WINDSOR PLAYS

Tuesday and Wednesday, William Farnum in "The New Governor." Grace Diamond, the star of "The Shining Shadow," will appear in person at this theatre, afternoons and evenings, October 10th and 11th.
MATINEES, Children, 5c. Adults, 10c.
EVENINGS, Saturday, Sunday and Holiday, Matinee 10c and 15c.

MEDICAL STUDENTS OF QUEEN'S FORGOTTEN

Med. '17 Queen's are Receiving No Special Military Recognition.

From "Somewhere in France" comes the following letter:

"We, twenty-seven medical students of Med. '17, Queen's, are receiving no special military recognition. We are no shirkers. We have seen eighteen months of active service. The medical students of Varsity '17 have returned long ago, and we think it unjust that we are not recalled."

The letter is signed by "Students," No. 7 Canadian General Hospital, and is accompanied by an article from the London Daily Chronicle, setting forth the great dearth of medical students.

The article reads as follows:

A number of distinguished university representatives and others writing pointing out that the number of medical students is much below the normal, and that the outlook for the future health of the nation is gloomy. "During the war and after it is over," they say, "there will be a greater need for medical men than has existed for many years, and if the policy of recruiting medical students in their first three years is adopted, it will be impossible to satisfy this need, and the result must be tragic to the fighting line, to those who are supplying their needs at home, and the general public. Even if all medical students remain at their work, the position will be a catastrophe."

Nobody can foretell the length of the war, and to empty our medical schools is to gamble on the chance that the war will be over within a year or at most a year and a half. The stakes are high for they are the lives and health of our forces in the field, and ultimately the lives and health of our whole people."

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Prices: Even., 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

NEW USE FOR SAWDUST.

A new use for sawdust is suggested by a recent contributor to Factory, who says that if sawdust is boiled in a saturated solution of carbonate of soda until the wood turns a dark brown the resulting liquid partakes of many of the properties of liquid soap, and may be used for all sorts of cleaning purposes, though lacking the injurious caustic effect of common lye.

Suburban Resident: "It's simply fine to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside your window."
City Man: "It's all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I could never stand hearing the lawn mower!"

Two members of the freshman class at Hanover college were seriously injured in the annual freshman-sophomore tug-of-war. Several other students received slight injuries in the contest, which is a tug-of-war over a shallow pond.—Purdue Exponent.



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The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst. The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education. The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition. Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to be equivalent to the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



To McGill Students

Greetings:-

Be it known to all men attending McGill College and University, that we the undersigned do hereby agree and promise to give all students a very liberal discount on all

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WILL ELECT OFFICERS.

There will be a meeting of R. V. C. '18 to-day at one o'clock, in the Common Room. The chief business is the election of officers.

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THANKSGIVING DAY SUPPER IS WELL ATTENDED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the prospect of them doing so. The speaker said that he knew the German philosophy behind the war was wrong, and he was going to do his bit by trying to expose this philosophy. The last time Prof. Caldwell was in Berlin he was invited to be present at a singing club where one of the members asked him to find a McGill man who would correspond in English concerning Canada, and he would respond about Germany. This is only another instance of the great desire of the German people to inform themselves concerning Canada. Dr. Caldwell said that he was quite certain that the Germans intended Canada to be the prize of victory. He mentioned an incident when upon one of his visits to Germany he was speaking with a German professor. During the conversation some infantry regiments marched past, which led the German to make the following remark: "We Germans are peaceful, but if we are forced to war we will fight in earnest." The Germans believed that they would emerge victorious, because they were of the opinion that they were superior, mentally and physically, to their enemies.

In concluding his address, Prof. Caldwell told those present that they were living in the greatest and most tragic time of all history, and it was a duty of every man to be doing his bit in some way. Every student who could not go to the front should ask himself the question: "Am I doing something as serious, as important, and as self-sacrificing as the boys at the front?" Dr. Caldwell's address was heartily applauded, because it gave to those present a very vivid picture of Germany, of her hopes and ambitions.

Before calling upon Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, Dr. Adams told a very interesting story of a friend of his, a professor, who was once visiting Germany, and had been invited to be present at a meeting of a Political Economy club at which the members were discussing, between steins of beer, topics of national interest. One member arose and said, "When we have conquered Great Britain, which one of the colonies should we take?" Some one suggested that they claim Canada; another showed the advantages of India, and so things went on. By this time the friend of Dr. Adams was very wrathful, and arising, he said, "When you have conquered Great Britain why not take everything?" This remark was greatly appreciated, the members of the club deciding that this would be the best thing to do.

Rev. Dr. Johnston Speaks.

The chairman called upon Dr. Johnston, whom he characterized as the person who, above all others, had taken an extreme interest in all the McGill Y.M.C.A. activities. Dr. Johnston, in referring to the beautiful and tasteful work of the ladies, remarked that they could have done only one thing more, and that was to grace the occasion by their presence. "Among the many things for which we must be thankful this year," he said, "is prohibition." Our province is the broken link in the chain which unites Canada from sea to sea, but we look forward to the day, with confidence, when this chain will be made complete. After all, evolution is the great thing in our age, and Dr. Adams will agree with me in this respect. Referring to the war, the speaker said that the real tragedy was that a great European state which had come forward in the world's civilization, and was to occupy a first place, has sought this mastery, not by spirit, but by force. Men, we must carry on this war with the highest possible ideals and let us, as Dr. Caldwell so beautifully suggested, keep our minds free from hate. This spiritual uplift, as we see it manifested throughout the world, is coming to Germany also. Dr. Johnston referred to a great number of letters sent from German universities to 40,000 German students serving at the front in which there was an exhortation towards recognizing this war, not as a war of hate, but as a war of ideals. The speaker then appealed to the students at large that they should not only think of what they will get from their connection with the University, but of what great services they can and must give to this great city of Montreal, a city which was conceived in the middle of the 17th century by Maisonneuve as a centre of noble ideals. Every student who stands for purity, every student who works with high ideals in view, is doing something for the city. And, men, let me say in conclusion, do not forget to keep in touch with the home people. The greater vision of life which we get from our studies should not make us irrelevant towards the narrow views cherished at home. Let us keep in touch with the best things in life.

In concluding, the chairman called for the General Secretary, E. A. Corbett, to make an announcement. Mr. Corbett was heartily greeted by the students. He apologized for taking the opportunity to make this announcement, but as it was with reference to the most important branch of Y.M.C.A. activities for the year, and as there was no other opportunity, he hoped he would be excused. On Wednesday evening, the Y.M.C.A. will launch its Bible study campaign by holding a supper in Room B. Every student who will either join one of the classes or is willing to help in the campaign in any way is asked to be present.

This enjoyable evening was concluded by the singing of the National Anthem.

RHODES SCHOLAR IN KHAKE.

Thomas McEvoy, Ottawa University Rhodes scholar in 1910, is now in charge of an anti-airship gun, in England. He had completed his course at Exeter College, Oxford.

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WESLEYAN STUDENTS' PARLIAMENT.

The election for the different men to hold office in the Wesleyan College Students' Parliament will be held this afternoon and evening, between the hours of 3 to 5 and 7 to 8. The results are expected to be out about two hours after the closing hour. The following is the list of nominees for election:

Foreign Affairs—Armstrong, Campbell and Hetherington.
Missions—McKirdy, Servage and Marah.
Arts and Letters—Gardner, Terry and Pike.
Athletics—Beach, Paterson and Landon.
Finance—Cedair, Semple, D'Florie.
Clerk—E. Davis, Jackson and Cumming.
Mr. H. E. Livingston is to be speaker.

QUEEN'S MAY PLAY IN RUGBY LEAGUE

"Kitchener's Own" Have Dropped Out and Queen's Want Vacant Place.

Kingston may be back in the big leagues this fall, in a rugby sense, if present plans materialize. With the dropping out of the 24th Battalion from the Military Rugby League, efforts are being made to have Queen's University take its place. The athletic committee of the University is considering the matter, and if proper schedule dates can be arranged it is more than likely that the collegians will be represented.

The formation of such a league would provide the fans with some of the best gridiron entertainment possible, and would no doubt be a profitable venture. The Ottawa, Hamilton and Toronto military teams are all well supplied with material, and a brand of rugby would be assured that would equal former performances in the piskin profession.

In the event of the organization being formed the circuit would be a cheaper one so far as transportation is concerned than would the Big Four or the three-cornered Intercollegiate. In the Big Four the western teams were forced to make two long journeys east to Ottawa and Montreal, whereas one of those journeys would be cut in two by the presence of Kingston. The effect on Kingston would not be felt to any great extent as the jump to Ottawa is a short one, while the jumps to Hamilton and Toronto are approximately the same in railroad fares. Ottawa would not be affected by greater expense because it is about the same rate to Kingston as it is to Montreal, which the Ottawa teams visited under the Big Four conditions.

With a large number of soldiers in Kingston this fall the project looks like a better proposition than a City League arrangement, so far as Queens is concerned.

Queen's seem eager over the prospects of outside games and negotiations have practically been completed now for a game at Ottawa with the Ottawa soldiers on October 14.

FOOD PRICES FOR WARRING NATIONS

Interesting Comparisons are Published by the London Board of Trade.

According to information published by the Board of Trade retail prices of food in the United Kingdom on July 1 were higher than on June 1 by 1 1/2 per cent. Apart from potatoes, however, there was a small net decrease in prices. Old potatoes continued to advance in price, the increase during the month averaging about 30 per cent. Although there was very little net change in the price of meat, there were a large number of fluctuations, many in the nature of readjustments following up on the increases in prices reported last month. Flour and bread were about 5 per cent lower on July 1 than a month earlier. Eggs showing a seasonable rise in price, averaging nearly 15 per cent. The other articles included in the returns showed no substantial change as compared with June 1.

As compared with July 1, 1915, retail food prices at July 1, 1916, showed an average increase of 22 per cent. Potatoes—old potatoes in each case—were more than double the price of a year ago, and sugar was over 50 per cent higher.

The advances recorded in the price of meat ranged from 17 per cent to 37 per cent, averaging above 25 1/2 per cent. Milk was dearer than a year ago by over 20 per cent, and the average advance in the price of other articles ranged from 10 to 18 per cent, except as regards bread and flour, which showed but little change in price. The average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war is about 61 per cent. Comparing British prices with those of Berlin, the Board of Trade state that a slight fall (1.7 per cent) was registered in the general level of retail food prices in Berlin during May, according to the returns published in the Prussian official journal, Statistische Korrespondenz. As a result the percentage rise since July, 1914, stood at 116 in May, as against 119.8 in April. In calculating these percentages allowance is made for the relative importance of the various articles of food in working class consumption.

Meat was so scarce in Berlin in May that a system of rationing was put in force similar to that already in operation as regards bread, flour, butter, sugar and potatoes.

With regard to Vienna, a further rise of over 4 per cent in retail food prices in that country is shown by the figures for the month of May, published in the official journal, Warenpreisberichte, the general level being thus brought up to 128 per cent above that of July, 1914. Compared with the preceding month, seven articles out of the fifteen shown in a table increased in price (the increases being most marked for margarine, pork and eggs), and eight remained as in April. As compared with prices prevailing immediately before the war, all articles, except potatoes, were dearer. Sugar had only advanced by 18 per cent, but, on the other hand, margarine cost four times, and beef, pork, bacon, and lard over three times as much as in July, 1914.

LONDON IS NOT MUCH CHANGED BY WAITING

Dean Lee of Law Interviewed by Daily.

RAIDS DO NOT STARTLE.

We of Canada do not Realize How Little Commotion Zepps. Cause.

"Everybody is in the business somehow, men and women." Such were the words of Dean Lee, of the Law Faculty, in speaking with a Daily representative of war conditions existing in England as he found them. "Everybody is certain of winning this war, and we're going to do it."

In mentioning the changes which meet the eye of the visitor in England, Dr. Lee spoke of his first impression on landing. A military despotism apparently prevailed; but the examination of the customs officers proved that, despite all, English life was, in a degree at least, the same as of old. However, at the hotels, the traveller must furnish particulars regarding his name and passport, etc. But though ten columns forms are provided by the officials, it is only necessary to fill in three of these columns, which proves that English militarism is tempered in practice. Another noticeable fact is that all blinds in hotels, etc., are drawn at night as a precaution against air raids.

It is also worthy of note that practically all the porters, elevator men and others in similar positions, are elderly, and one is struck with the fact that few young men are seen on the streets. Women are seen running elevators, and are quite efficient. The cities and towns swarmed with soldiers, many of whom have been wounded, and are on leave. The latter wear grey or blue uniforms, with red ties, and the cheerfulness which exists among them is astonishing. Every part of the Empire is represented, but the Anzacs are perhaps the most conspicuous on account of their peculiar hats. The Canadians are also very much in evidence.

Externally London life is much as usual, and though the theatres are naturally not so extensively patronized by civilians, yet they are generally full of soldiers and their friends.

It is astounding the amount of voluntary work which is being done, especially by those beyond military age. Many of the middle aged men are in Government positions. Dean Lee spoke particularly of one of his friends who is at the head of the War Trade Intelligence Department. His office is filled with college men and professors, and professional men from various vocations, all working for little or no pay. He also mentioned a certain wealthy couple, the husband having worked every day for two years in the Pension Allowance Department, while his wife labored at munitions, neither of them accepting any remuneration whatsoever for their services.

Dean Lee spent a day at Oxford, and, as far as undergraduates are concerned, he found it practically empty—a few Rhodes Scholars from the United States, and a small number of students who are unfit for military service. The undergraduates are replaced by Cadets in many cases. These Cadets, a considerable number of whom have already seen service in the ranks, are now training for officers. These are distinguished by a white hat band. It is really astonishing how little attention the Zeppelin raids attract. We in Canada fancy that the appearance of enemy aircraft must be the occasion of general alarm and consternation. Such, however, is not the case, and though Dean Lee was within a few miles of Brixton in South London, when the place was attacked, he heard nothing of it save the distant firing of guns.

Although prices in England are at present high, yet many articles are cheaper than in Canada. Clothes, for instance, have not risen in price, while on the other hand the scarcity of leather has resulted in a great rise in the price of boots.

The constitution amongst the poorer classes has been improved to an extent which is gratifying to learn of. There has been a general rise in comfort among the class, due to the great increase in wages. It is rather the professional classes which are hit hardest.

In summing up the feeling of the English people regarding the extent to which they should go in the winning of this titanic struggle, Dean Lee said, "I don't think that the English people will flinch from any sacrifice which may be found necessary."

FRESHIE MAKES A LONG CANOE TRIP

Sci '20 Man and Chum do 600 Miles in Forty-four Days.

Walter H. Schippel, Science '20, and a chum, made a trip this summer from Orillia, Ont., to Weir, Que., by canoe, a distance of 600 miles. They started on June 22, with a 16-foot Peterboro canoe, and complete camping outfit, including a sail for taking advantage of favorable winds. The route was via Lake Simcoe, and Trent Canal, through the Kawartha Lakes, Peterboro, Rice Lake, and Trent River, to Lake Ontario, then through the Rideau Canal system to Ottawa, down the Ottawa River and up the Rouge to Weir. They completed the trip on August 5, taking 43 days in all, and arrived rather reduced in weight, but healthy-looking.

There were 85 locks to be portaged, although their elevation above sea-level at the finish was only 200 feet lower than at the start. The hardest part of the trip was in going up-stream on the Rouge River, where they had many portages to make over falls and rapids, the longest being a portage of 8 miles, over a mountain, to get around falls and log jams.

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... AT THE PLAYHOUSES ...

In spite of the absence of Mlle. Yvonne Garrick, who proved so popular with McGill French students and with the French theatre-going public in general, M. Bonheur's French Players are having remarkable success. They are now appearing at The Princess with an augmented and highly polished repertoire. The inimitable M. Benedict retains all his old ability, and it is easy to understand why he is

this respect. The story opens in Russia, where a poor peasant meditates on the lack of opportunity to be found in Russia, and, finding a tract setting forth the golden opportunities to be had in America, he decides to leave his wife and small daughter and seek his fortune in the "Land of Promise." Starting in the lowest form of labor to be found in the large steel mills in Pittsburgh, he works himself up to vice-president of the corporation by sheer determination and hard work. Then with the memory of his wife and baby



ORRIN JOHNSON,
in "The Light at Dusk," at the St. Denis, To-day.

called the greatest of the living French actors. It is said that he is becoming a little too old for some of his tain rises his acting and delightful interpretation of the works of the great French dramatists preclude any such thought. Although not advertised as such, the company is virtually an all-star cast. The mention of the names of M. M. Beeman, Renevant, Cerny, Rossette, Mmes. Rolle, Dionne, Nurval and many more will immediately justify this statement, for those of us who witnessed the performance of these players last spring.

The repertoire in which they are appearing does full justice as a vehicle for the artistic ability of the company. Monday night's performance was Victorien Sardou's "Divorcens." M. Benedict, in the leading role, and Mlle. Rolle as his wife, succeeded in reaching the risibles of the audience by means of M. Sardou's famous dialogue. The comic situations were greatly enhanced by the acting of M. Renevant in the part of the rather brainless example of the Paris noblesse for whose sake the divorce was to take place. Des Prunelles, the husband of the menage a trois, works his way out of the situation by disclosing to his wife the fact that de Gratinan desires marriage merely de covenance, and by disclosing to her certain little qualities in himself which she has overlooked.

Immediately after the last act of "Divorcens," M. Beeman gave an excellent interpretation of the one-act war skit "Son Homme." He acted the part of the weary French soldier to perfection, and in his able declamation gave quite a few helpful suggestions to some of those who have thought but not acted on the suggestion of going to war. This skit will be put on after some of the other short plays this week.

It is understood that the company will be here for two weeks. Anyone who can understand any French should make an effort to see as many of the plays as possible. The interest of the plays is intense, their humour sparkling and piquant, the situations laughable and perhaps a bit risque and, above all, the French is pure Parisian in use and pronunciation.

THE ST. DENIS.

In line with their intention of devoting their shows to the unusual and therefore most interesting of photo plays, the management of the St. Denis are showing for the first time in Canada, that great masterpiece of Orrin Johnson's "The Light at Dusk," during the first three days of this week. "The Light at Dusk" is an unusual play in more ways than one; the wonderful artistic effects and the gripping interest of the play being unequalled in motion picture production. Of the artistic effects too much cannot be said. The wonderful resemblance of one of the Russian peasant scenes to Millet's painting "The Angelus" is the most striking feature in

in Russia dimmed by long years of absence from them, he meets the daughter of the president of the concern and wins her hand. The story of the death of his second "wife," of his now grown up daughter and her husband emigrating to America, and working under conditions oppressive in the extreme, and, finally, of his reformation and happy reunion with his Russian wife, holds one throughout, and is acted well. Orrin Johnson, in the part of Vladimir Krestovski, the Russian peasant, who later comes to America, has a part which taxes his ability, but he manages finely. Robert W. Frazer, as the Light, and as a peasant, was a revelation.

The other parts of the programme were good. Two especially clever comedies were the brighter side of the holiday programme, and were well liked. Mary Pickford showed in a three-reel piece run upon somewhat old-fashioned lines, the acting seeming somewhat exaggerated, but otherwise good. Another particularly timely film was that of Madame Bernhardt at home. Since the "Divine Sarah" shows in Montreal this week, this intimate home study of her holds a peculiar interest just now.

As for the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, too much cannot be said about it. A moving-picture has no life when played without music, and the better and more appropriate the music, the better is one able to appreciate the pictured play. The Montreal Symphony Orchestra is the best and most complete playing to moving pictures in Montreal. Besides its excellence in the accompaniment line, a very good recital from "Tosca," and "The Million Dollar Lady" was given as part of the programme.

AT THE ST. DENIS.

The grotesque sight of President Wilson's "double" standing over an ironing board, industriously pressing his trousers, forms what is declared to be one of the most amusing scenes in "Home," the Triangle Canada Drama by C. Gardner Sullivan, appearing at the St. Denis on Wednesday and Thursday, in which Thomas H. Inch presents Bessie Barriscale and Charles Ray as co-stars. The performance of this unusual piece of work is contributed by Joseph J. Dowling, the well known veteran character actor, who long has been identified with the Inch forces.

Dowling plays the role of Count d'Orr, a dissolute nobleman, who pays court to Clara Williams, as Bessie Barriscale's sister, in the play. He was not selected because of the fact that he resembles President Wilson, but because he is such a capable make-up artist that he can convert his facial appearance into that of the generally accepted fortune-hunting nobleman without burlesquing the character. He is a staid and dignified gentleman in private life, yet he never hesitates about "cutting-up" for the films. Hence, he had no objections to standing before the camera in a red undershirt and "putting the heat to his Larries" while the action was recorded for the screen.

At the recent Knight-Templar Pageant held in Los Angeles, Dowling won fame for his impersonation of President Wilson. Some who were present even went so far as to say that he looked more like Wilson than Wilson does himself.—Advt.

ROONEY SUGGESTS STRICT TRAINING

Squad to be Put Through a Regular System of Work, He Says.

President Rooney, of the Hockey Club, will propose to the Council a system of training to start at once, under the direction of "Daddy" Lamb, for all of those intending to play hockey in the coming winter.

With the view of a tour in the principal hockey centres of the United States, and a chance to come out on top in the City League, every effort will be put forth to have the squad in perfect form before the season opens.

The president will also see to it that the second team is looked after in a manner which will bring more interest in it.

YALE BOWL IS STILL TOO SMALL

Seating Capacity to be Increased to 68,000 Seats.

The Yale football management expects record-breaking attendance at both the Yale-Princeton match at Princeton and the Yale-Harvard game next month. Because of the new stadium at Princeton and the new Bowl at Yale, every alumnus and undergraduate will be allowed four tickets this year.

Within twenty-four hours after applications were sent out it became evident that the massive Yale Bowl, the biggest in the world, will be entirely inadequate to the task of seating the Yale and Harvard men who wish to see the climax of the gridiron season in the East. The present seating capacity of the bowl is 60,617 persons. Word has already been received from Harvard asking 24,000 seats, leaving only 36,600 for the Yale home crowd and for spectators from all over the country.

A Yale football official said recently that Yale cannot take care of its own crowd unless it has 50,000 seats, and it became known that a meeting of the committee of twenty-one would be called immediately to consider the question of building about 8,000 more seats around the parapet of the fort-like enclosure. This committee built the Bowl and has charge of it. It is generally believed at Yale that this committee will decide to erect the stands and thus do the best that Yale is able to relieve a situation which eight weeks before the scheduled game, has already become acute.

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A buffalo never had any idea of buffaloping anybody?

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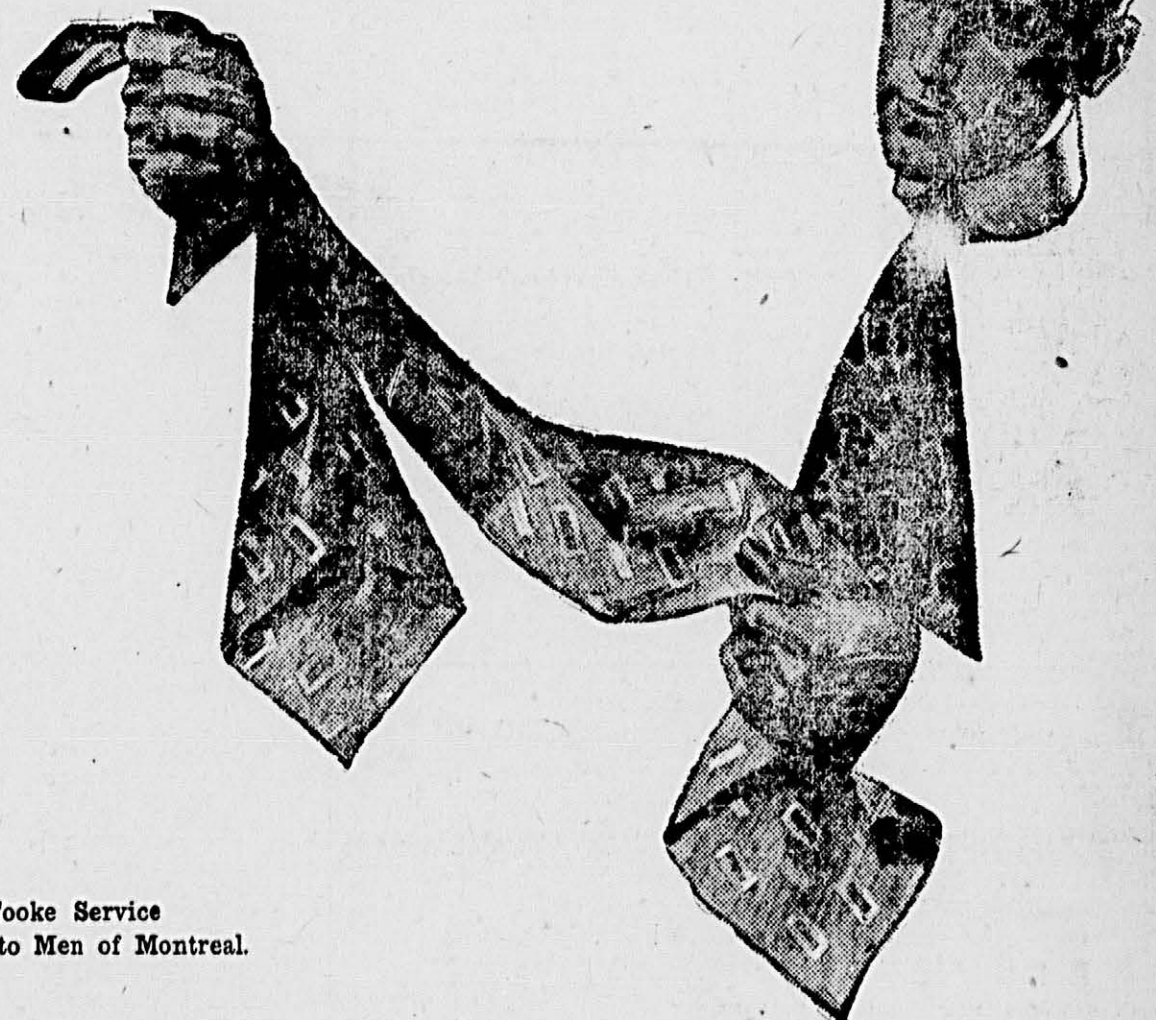
DISCUSS SENIOR PLAY.

All members of R.V.C. '17 are requested to meet at 1.30 p.m. to-day in the Common Room to decide about the Senior Play.

FRESHETTES TO MEET.

The first class meeting of 1920 will be held on Wednesday, October 11th, at 1 p.m., to elect officers.

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